

Pak Affairs

Question no.1:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan emerged as the most influential reformer in the sub-continent. He made significant contributions to the Muslims struggle for identity. He promote modern education, social reform and political interest through Muslims as a nation. His reforms later led to two nation theory, separate electorates, and communal representation which worked for separate homeland.

**"Sir Syed was
a Prophet of
education."**

(Mahatma Gandhi)

Sir Syed's Role in Socio-political awakening of Indian Muslims

The services which Sir Syed Ahmad Khan rendered for the Muslims renaissance in the history are known as Aligarh movement.

Educational Aspects and modernization

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan clearly informed the Muslims if they did not acquire modern education, they would not be able to get their due status in the society. Therefore, he launched the Aligarh Movement of which Aligarh was the centre. He had two objectives

- 1:** To remove the status of misunderstanding between the Muslims and new British Government

2: To induce them to go after the opportunities available under the new regime.

Scientific Society.

In 1864, Sir Syed set up scientific society in Aligarh which translated the modern works from English to Urdu and Persian to make them easier for the people to understand.

M.A.O School:

In 1875, he established Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental School which set up on the pattern of English Public Schools. Later raised to the level of college in 1877 and university in 1920 after his death.

Mohammadan Educational Conference.

In 1886, Mohammadan educational conference was established. This conference met every year to solve educational problems of Muslims and to

persuade them to get modern education.

Social Reforms and reorientation of Muslim Society

Sir Syed was much worried about the social conditions of Muslims and desired to see the revival of Muslims in their social life.

1. For this purpose, he started a movement called **Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq**, which aimed to refine the character and behavior of Muslims.

2. Sir Syed wrote a book called **Ahkam-i-Taham-i-Ahle Kitab** to encourage social interactions between Muslims and the British without any hesitation and prejudice. He gave references from the Quran that it was not un-Islamic to eat with a nation who was the bearer of Holy Book.

Political Guidance and Separate Muslim Interests

The war of 1857 developed a great deal of mistrust and suspicions about the Muslims among the British. Sir Syed explained the real causes of war in **Risala-i-**

Asbab-i-Baghawat-e-Hind

and wrote that Muslims were dragged into the war and that it was unworthy to blame the Muslims alone for the war.

★ He stressed that Muslims were a distinct nation and supported the idea of separate electorates for Muslims in 1883 that the majority should not override the interest of minority.

Development of Two-Nation Idea

Though he did not use the term "Two Nation Theory" he repeatedly Hindu-Muslim

differences in culture, language history and lifestyle.

His famous remark at Meerut the "Hindus and Muslims are two nations" later became the ideological basis for Pakistan.

Urdu Hindi Controversy,

Urdu became a common language for All Indians. However, in 1867 some Hindus in Benaras started a campaign to replace Urdu with Hindi.

They formed various organizations to achieve this goal. Later the followers of Sir Syed made efforts to protect the Urdu language.

2: How Sir Syed Reforms influenced the later demand for a separate homeland?

1. Muslims political Emergence

Sir Syed focus on separate identity made Muslims conscious of their political existence.

as a nation. This led to the formation of All India Muslim League (1906).

2) Concept of separate Representation

Sir Syed's opposition to congress and insistence on political rights led to:

- Separate electorate (1909)
- Communal representation (1919)

These measures entrenched Muslims as a distinct political community paving the path towards separation.

3) Aligarh as the nucleus of Pakistan Movement

Aligarh became the ground for political activism and Muslim solidarity. Aligarh students played a crucial role during congress ministries 1937-1947. Quaid-e-Azam famously said:

Aligarh has provided the intellectuals who made Pakistan.

4) Intellectuals roots of Muslim Nationalism

- Sir Syed promote Urdu as the national language which strengthened the idea of Muslim civilization.
- The Two Nation theory by Quaid-e Azam drew directly from Sir Syed's view points.
- He transformed Muslims into self-aware nation shaping the future.

Conclusion:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan contribution to the socio political awakening of Indian Muslims is unmeasurable. Through modern education, social reform and political insight, he transformed a community into conscious nation. Although he never demanded a separate homeland, his insistence on Muslim identity, separate electorates and

political safeguards led to the development of separate homeland.

“The real greatness of the man (Sir Syed) consists in the fact that he was the first Indian Muslim who felt the need of a fresh orientation of Islam and worked for it.”

(Sir Allama Iqbal)

Question no. 4

CPEC

Introduction:

The China Pakistan Economic corridor launched in 2015 under the Belt and Road Initiatives (BRI) is the largest foreign investment in Pakistan's history with an estimated value of over 62\$ billion, CPEC promised infrastructure

modernisation, energy security industrialization and special economic zones (SEZs), employment and skills development, regional integration and social development. CPEC is a transformative opportunity if Pakistan undertakes internal reforms otherwise it become a cycle of dependency.

Socio-Economic Implications of CPEC for Pakistan

1) Improve infrastructure and connectivity

CPEC built a vast networks of roads, railways and Gwader port to significantly improve Pakistan's internal and regional connectivity. It The new Gwadar port, M-14 motorways and enhanced north-south corridors reduce

transportation time and logistics cost. This infrastructure is beneficial for long term economic competitiveness.

2) Energy security and reduce load shedding

CPEC added a project of 8000 MW energy to the national grid through coal, hydropower and renewable resources. Load shedding reduce significantly. While many of the early CPEC projects rely on fossil fuels, Phase II includes a Strategic Green energy projects to shift towards more sustainable sources like solar and wind.

3) Industrialization and SEZs

Under CPEC phase II, Pakistan aims to industrialize by developing special economic zones across the

country to attract investment and boost export oriented manufacturing. These zones will promote import substitution by focusing on local manufacturing of goods. These zones support industrial cooperation and strengthen the local economy.

4) Increase employment and skill development

CPEC has generated thousands of jobs directly and indirectly in construction transport and energy sectors. Local labor participation helps to reduce unemployment and increase household incomes. The projects under CPEC encourages skill enhancement, vocational training and transfer of technology from Chinese

5) Increase regional integration

CPEC connects Pakistan to:

- Central Asian markets
- Middle east via Gawadar
- China's western provinces
- May extend to Afghanistan

This increases opportunities for Pakistan to become a trade hub and transit corridor.

6) Social development for Balochistan and KPK

Projects in Gawadar including hospital, schools and water supply plants aims to uplift marginalized areas. Better connectivity increases accessibility of services in Balochistan and KPK.

Is CPEC a transformative opportunity or another cycle of dependency?

CPEC holds the potential to transform economy of Pakistan connectivity industrialization. while weak institutions, poor planing and mismanagement turn this opportunity into new cycle of dependency. Thus, it depends on Pakistan's internal reforms.

CPEC a transformative opportunity

CPEC can become transformative opportunity if
1) Industrial zones become operational

Operational SEZs will attract investment and generate employment which increase industrial output and household income.

2) Transit and trade revenue materialize

Gwadar port is the biggest port which facilitates trade with central Asia, China and the Middle East. Revenue from these trades will increase foreign exchange inflows. It will strengthen Pakistan's economy and reduce loan dependency.

3) Local business are integrated into Chinese supply chains

Pakistan industries supply raw materials to Chinese projects will gain technology and expertise. This integration improves productivity and competitiveness.

4) Enhance infrastructure, tourism and agriculture

Infrastructure development reduces transportation cost and

reliable energy supply support industrial growth. Tourism and agriculture generate income and regional development.

CPEC another cycle of dependency

CPEC become a debt model if:

1) Energy tariffs remains unaffordable

High cost of CPEC power projects reduce industrial competitiveness and economic benefits.

2) Reliance on Chinese financing

Excessive dependence on chinese loans and investment limit Pakistan's development and progress

3) Bureaucratic inefficiencies persists

weak project oversight and delay project under CPEC slow down development.

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4) SEZs fail to produce exports

If SEZs remain non-operational, it will slow down industrial growth.

Critical analysis:

CPEC is either a transformative opportunity or dependency, it depends more on Pakistan's internal reforms. If Pakistan improve ~~his~~ internal problems, it will become a great opportunity. If Pakistan do not pay attention on restriction of this project it will become a debt development model.

Conclusion:

CPEC provide socio-economic implication in infrastructure energy, technology, employment and SEZs. CPEC can uplift Pakistan's economy if institutional reforms accompany infrastructure. It depends on Pakistan how it

manage governance, policies and fiscal discipline in the coming decade.

Question no. 2

Constitutional Crisis in Pakistan 1947-1973

Introduction:

Between 1947 and 1973 Pakistan faced a prolonged constitutional crisis. After independence, Pakistan inherited a colonial administrative structure but lacked a clear framework for governance leading to repeated constitutional crisis. Frequent power struggle among the Governor General, Bureaucracy, military, political elites and regional actors prevented continuity. Pakistan took 26 years to frame a consensus constitution, and then 1973

constitution emerged after disintegration of East Pakistan.

Constitutional crisis in Pakistan

1. Early Challenges (1947-1956)

1.1. Interim Constitution

Pakistan initially operated under the Government of India Act 1935, as an interim constitution.

1.2. Provincial tension

East Pakistan demanded autonomy while west Pakistan sought centralization.

1.3. Political instability

PM Liaqat Ali Khan faced challenges from provincial leaders and religious parties which prevented consensus on constitutional issues like language, minority.

1.4. Delayed constitution making

The first constitution

Assembly faced deadlocks over federal structure and minority rights.

2. First constitution 1956

1.5: Maulvi Tamizuddin

Case PLD 1955 FC 240 refers to MTK case. Maulvi Tamizuddin being the president of constitution assembly challenged the proclamation of Governor General in the chief court of Sindh as unconstitutional, illegal without jurisdiction and inoperative. The chief court of Sindh decided in favor of Tamizuddin and allowed his writ petition. While federal court decided on 21 March 1955 in favor of Government and reject the writ petition of Tamizuddin.

1.6: USIF Patel Case

PLD 1955 FC 387

Refer to USIF Patel case.

Patel who declared a "gorda" under the act challenged section **92A** arguing that law empowering the governor general to make constitution was invalid. All powers of Governor general are illegal. Federal court asked Governor general to do legislation till constitutional Assembly and make assembly as soon as possible according to doctrine of necessity.

2: First Constitution (1956)

- Pakistan adopted its first constitution on 23 March 1956 declaring itself as Islamic Republic

- Established parliamentary system but left a weak Prime Minister and strong President

- The executive retained emergency power; short lived government due to

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political fragmentation.

3: Military intervention and 1962 constitution

- General Ayub Khan imposed Martial law abrogating 1956 constitution
- Introduced a presidential system in 1962 centralizing power and weakening parties.
- East - west Pakistan tension deepened due to centralized governance

Dosso Case

PLD 1958 SC 533

This case arose after Martial law. The court applied Hans Kelsen's legal positivism ruling that coup created a new legal order effectively validating it.

4: 1970 Elections crisis and 1971 Disintegration

- Awami league won

majority in 1970 elections demanding autonomy via its six point program.

- West Pakistan elite and military raised power transfer leading to civil war and Creation of Bangladesh in 1971.

5. 1973 Constitution

- After 1971 ZA Bhutto negotiated consensus among political parties

- Established parliamentary system.

- Marked the first constitution framework of Pakistan.

Role of competing powers in delayed Constitution

1) Governor General and Bureaucracy

General Mohammad

dismissal of the constituent Assembly 1954 exemplifies bureaucratic and executive interference

Bureaucracy prioritized continuity over democratic delaying constitutional progress

2. Military

- Military intervention (1958, 1971) abrogated constitution or centralized authority

- The 1962 constitution under Ayub Khan marginalized civilian institutions and political parties

3. Political parties

- weak fragmented political parties failed to build consensus on federalism, language policy or Islam's role in state affairs

- Conflict b/w east & west: Pakistan leaders further delayed const.

4. Provincial elites

- East Pak demanded autonomy while west Pak elites favored centralization.
- Competing regional demands made it difficult to draft a constitution acceptable to all provinces.

5. Judiciary

- Courts often legitimized executive overreach, undermining parliamentary, authority and civilian led constitutional processes.

Conclusion.

The period 1947-1973 in Pak reflects a struggle to reconcile democracy with multiple ^{competing} power centers. The bureaucracy, judiciary, military and provincial political elite repeatedly interfered in the constitutional process delaying the

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of a stable governance framework. Regional divisions, institutional rivalry and lack of consensus on federalism and Islam's role in the state prolonged constitutional crisis. After 1971 disintegration Pakistan realized the necessity culminating 1973 constitution a fragile but enduring framework for governance.

Asma Jilani Case PLD 1972 SC 139

Supreme court held that Yahya is usurper all his actions were also declared illegal. Asmat ~~Gillani~~ Jilani case paved the way for the restoration of democracy in the country.